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God Save The King.

No. 18,168.

號八十六百一千八萬一第

日九初月七年辰丙

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1916.

一拜禮

號七月八年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE
Aug. 8th.—Europe (via Siberia), per
s.s. POLYNESIAN.
Aug. 11th.—Europe (via Negapatam),
per s.s. ARMAND BEHIC.
TO DEPART
Aug. 8th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Seattle, Wash., and United
Kingdom via Canada, at 3
p.m., per s.s. KAMAKURA
MARU.
Aug. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30
a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF
ASIA.
Aug. 9th.—Shanghai, North China,
Japan via Nagasaki, Victo-
ria, Vancouver, United
States, South America, and
United Kingdom via Cana-
da, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.
Aug. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. SHANTUNG.
Aug. 11th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon,
Aden, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
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Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 660

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SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED

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\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1914. 641

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 586

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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at work and to suit the convenience of customers.

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FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE

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Connecting at Dairen with the Trans-Siberian

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Final Stop

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Remarks

1.14 a.m. Shanghai (M.R. Station) ...

1.14 a.m. Dairen ...

1.14 a.m. Changchun ...

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\$10 Per MONTH.

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HONGKONG.
ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 6th to 14th August, 1916.

Day of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Mon.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 15	5 8	10 0	2 8
Tues.	8	3 56	3 8	8 44	3 3
		5 21	0 2	11 47	2 2
Wed.	9	5 43	3 7	9 42	3 5
		7 48	3 7	11 49	3 7
Thurs.	10	8 36	3 9	11 33	3 7
		10 41	4 1	12 19	3 0
Fri.	11	10 41	4 1	12 19	3 0
		9 10	4 1	10 49	3 4
Satur.	12	7 41	4 4	9 10	0 4
		9 40	4 4	11 11	0 4
Sun.	13	8 37	5 0	11 11	0 4
		10 36	4 6	12 19	0 4

JUST LANDED:

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CALDBECK,

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SOLE AGENTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.10. - Pressure has decreased slightly in all districts.

Sh. low depressions lie over China and to the north-east of the Bonins.
Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 63.6 inches, against an average of 51.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:

District FORECAST.
S.W. wind, moderate; fine to showery.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooka. No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

PRESENT POSITION AT CANTON.

HEAVY FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JAMIESON. C.M.G.

GENERAL LUNG'S PROSPECTS.

GUNS BOOMING DAY AND NIGHT.

A CITY OF PANIC.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

CANTON, Sunday.—During the past twenty-four hours I have been able to obtain a grasp of the somewhat tangled situation at Canton, so tangled that the local inhabitants themselves are woefully ill-informed of the more or less fundamental differences which have resulted in Canton once more becoming a threatened and panic-stricken city. The guns of contending factions are booming out night and day within half a mile of the City; they can be heard as I write—sharp and lyddite, along with the short and sharp rattle of rifle fire. Apart from the going and coming of General Lung's soldiers, however, these sounds are the only indications of the heavy fighting which is known to be proceeding in the Shek-wei-tong area, where Lung's men have been holding up the rebel army of Shum for the past week, and where Lung has, for the moment, secured an undoubted advantage, forcing his opponents to retire and to spread themselves in various directions.

At the time of writing, about 8.30 a.m., a fight is proceeding at Shek-wei-tong, and one of the armies—it is rumoured that it is Shum's—is using a big gun which can be heard above all the other explosions. But this fighting is taking place further away from the City than was unpleasantly close and Shum's people issued very serious warnings to anyone who wished to venture on the Bund. They spoke of bullets whistling through the trees and of the narrow escapes of prominent residents when parading on the bund at night time.

Before writing further it would be as well if I give the interview, and detailed statement of the position, accorded to me by Mr. Jamieson, C.M.G., the British Consul-General, on Saturday. Mr. Jamieson seemed pleased to have the opportunity of stating his views of the situation, and also of explaining his friendly relations with Lung, which, on more than one occasion, have been the subject of considerable adverse criticism.

MR. JAMIESON'S POSITION.
I am glad to have an opportunity of giving you a correct idea of the position here, which has greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours," said Mr. Jamieson. "The assaults of the City have been driven back by Lung's men, and the latter have also stayed off the attack on Honan Island. Early this morning I understand you were a witness of this there was a naval engagement near American Beach, in which one of Shum's gunboats was sunk by a fort bombardment."

Mr. Jamieson went on to say that a great deal of ignorance of the situation had been displayed in the Press, and also by people who thought they had a correct idea of the situation; but who really knew nothing at all. "On the Shamoen here, also, people are becoming unnecessarily alarmed. A few bullets are found and people get into a panic. There is no cause for it. Fighting is proceeding; it is proceeding even now, General Lung has just informed me, as the result of another attack on the City by Shum's men from the South."

"What are the causes which have led up to the present crisis?"

"Well, they are somewhat difficult to explain. The position seems to be this. When the new President was appointed he at once named General Lung as Governor of the Province of Kwangtung. Then, owing to the feeling in the South against Lung, the new President appointed Lo as his successor, and the latter thus became Governor Designate of the Province. The newly-appointed Governor was at Yunnan at the time, and he was

urged to come here as quickly as possible. He failed to arrive, despite the attitude of rebel factions, and until he arrives here Lung is chief, and the Governor of this place as appointed by the Government. Until the new Governor arrives General Lung is, naturally, the official representative of the Government, and as such he is responsible for the carrying on of the business of the place.

"Now, as to the opposing elements, Shum and Li, whatever other people may say, have got ulterior motives. They want to drive out Lung as soon as possible. Ostensibly they are acting with patriotic motives, and they say that it is on patriotic grounds that they are objecting to Lung, but in reality, they want to hold the city and dictate terms, and Lung, as the chief representative of the Government, is resisting this."

"A SORT OF GAME."
"But what are the main causes of the present strife, and where will it lead? If the new Governor did arrive, what would be the position?"

"This revolution is a sort of game. If you hold certain cards, well, you are top dog for the moment. If you have no cards, you cannot dictate to anybody, or make terms with anybody. Shum and Li hold no cards, as they have no terms to offer, so to speak. If they got and that is what they are fighting for. Li is hung up on the North River at the present moment. When the first rebellion broke out Li was Tutuh of Kiangsi, but he left there owing to pressure, which was brought to bear by other people who disputed the Tutuhship with him, and he is delayed on the North River because he cannot get into Kiangsi; they will not have him there. He arrived outside Kiangsi, I understand, with 6,000 troops, but the present Tutuh of Kiangsi would not give him permission to cross his territory. Then he got reinforcements from certain people on the West River, and proceeded to attack this city from the North River, but he has been driven back. He was driven back four days ago, and the attack has ceased from that side."

"Shum is known as the gentleman who was responsible for the establishment of the so-called Military Council for the purpose of uniting the South against the late President Yuan, and a great many other things as well, and he is the gentleman who is at present attacking the city from the South so vigorously. He is at Yue Hing, and I have endeavoured to get into touch with him for the purpose of trying to reach some sort of settlement. I sent him a telegram based on these lines, but he sent me a sarcastic reply, accusing me of being friendly with General Lung, and, of course, I am friendly with Lung as compared with Shum—on private as well as official grounds. I have to be on friendly official terms with him because he is Governor of the Province, and I cannot accept any other person as Governor. You cannot expect a representative of a great European country to recognise anyone who is not sent here by the Central Government, anyone who is not their delegate. That is my position in relation to General Lung, and it is the only position for me to take up."

"Shum has a large following, you know. He is a representative of the Kuo Ming Tang, a very strong organisation which is trying to dictate to Peking at the present moment what they shall do. Certain people are attacking the Central Government for the time being, and are demanding, unwarrantably demanding, the evacuation of General Lung, and he, as the chief representative of the Government here, is defending the City against unauthorised intrusion."

GENERAL LUNG'S DIFFICULT POSITION.
Lung has a difficult position to defend, because he is fighting on so many fronts,

with, roughly, only 20,000 men; he has to defend the fronts formed by Fatsan, on the North River, and also the East, this last including the Kowloon-Canton railway. The position in the East is simplified by the fact that Shek Lung has declared its independence and has a Governor of its own. The telegraph wires and the railway have been cut up badly in that area, and thus it is that Hongkong cannot be reached by telegraph or rail. The troops have destroyed the line time and again to prevent any attack, and at the present moment the Governor of Shek Lung is too busy in his own district to have any time to attack Canton from that direction. A number of rebel troops were landed on the east coast of Swatow, and they came along the railway line towards Weichow. There was a fight, but at the present moment General Lung holds Weichow, so, for the present, there is no danger of attack from the East. At the present moment, also, Shum is endeavouring to press home his attack from the South, and with this object he made a raid on Honan Island early this morning for the purpose of establishing himself there and attacking Canton from the island. I understand that some of Shum's men were able to effect a landing, and these are being engaged now."

PARTICIPATION OF GERMANS DENIED.

Speaking generally on the situation, Mr. Jamieson gave an absolute denial to the statement that certain Germans from the interned German gunboat *Tsingtau* were working Shum's Krupp guns. It was equally untrue to say that they were working Lung's heavy field-guns. The position, he said, was a very difficult one to handle. He was in constant communication with President Li and had only just received a telegram from him, and which he had sent out, asking all the parties to stop fighting. General Lung had replied to the effect that he was prepared to obey the orders of the Central Government on every point. He had given him (Mr. Jamieson) an assurance that as soon as his successor arrived he would hand over the *Tsingtau* to him, but he could not allow outside people to attack him without offering resistance. As to the situation at Honan Island, Mr. Jamieson said that district was full of crooks and backwaters, and was very difficult to traverse, and he was of the opinion that Lung's men would have no difficulty in warding off all attacks on the City from that direction.

CASUALTIES AT SHEK-WEI-TONG.

The position of General Lung at the present moment was quite favourable. Mr. Jamieson estimated that since the battle of Shek-wei-tong commenced at midnight on Saturday General Lung had lost 400 men killed and about 1,200 wounded. The casualties on the other side must have been much heavier. It had been rumoured that assistance had been brought by two troopships from the North, but the Customs people had seen nothing of these vessels, nor had General Lung any knowledge of them, but the Governor of Fatsan had telegraphed that they had arrived. General Lung did not expect any assistance from the North, as the Authorities had sufficient trouble in their own district to occupy their attention. General Lung was also unaware of the despatch of any fleet from the North to assist the South.

Asked if he had ever approached Shum, Mr. Jamieson replied that he had asked him to make the necessary arrangements for a discussion of the situation. He had asked Shum, on behalf of General Lung, to come to Canton, but he had always refused to do so.

THE POSITION IF SHUM WINS.

Our representative asked what would be the position if Shum defeated Lung and entered the City.

Mr. Jamieson said that the position would be of the worst. Shum would not be recognised, and he feared that the City would be given over to loot and pillage; not only by the troops but by the hands of robbers who were always at hand. He understood that Shum's men had not received any wages for two months, and that they were being encouraged by statements that their wages were waiting for them in Canton. Shum had no money, and thus the inference was obvious. Should Shum get through it was quite possible that the Shamoen would be attacked purely for purposes of loot; but there was not much fear of

that. In any case, it would not be an organised military attack. It had also been rumoured, said Mr. Jamieson, that Lung had informed his men that if he were assassinated they could burn and loot the City, but he could not say whether this was or was not true. The Consul-General emphatically denied that the rebellion was a question of North and South. Neither of the opposing parties was Cantonese, and thus it was ridiculous to suggest that it was a political war. Mr. Jamieson concluded:—"At the moment there is no immediate danger to Canton. It is very lamentable that these evil proceedings should be taking place, but it is all due to the aspirations of ambitious people who have only one idea, and that is to get hold of the South."

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
CANTON BOATS' NARROW
ESCAPES.

The concluding stages of the naval fight referred to by the British Consul were witnessed by me at about 5 a.m. on Saturday. Up till 4 a.m. nothing exciting had occurred, but soon afterwards heavy gun-firing could be distinctly heard, and gunflashes were easily discernible in the distance as the vessel approached Macao fort. When rounding a bend in the river we came upon a naval battle in full swing, four of Shum's craft, including two two-funnelled cruisers, being hotly engaged by a fort on Honan Island. The boats had crept up one of the many reaches in an endeavour to surprise the fort, but they had been seen and promptly shelled. A two-funnelled cruiser had been sunk just before we arrived, and her masts rising above the water showed that she had been struck when close to the shore. The *Paul Bear*, on which I was travelling, promptly pulled up, and the *Fatsan*, which was ahead of us turned round and beat a hasty retreat from the danger zone; for shells were repeatedly falling in the *Paul Bear's* wake, which we should have proceeded. It should be borne in mind that Shum's fleet consists only of glorified steam launches on which are mounted a machine-gun and one small bore gun. The marksmanship both from the fort and the ships was very erratic and thus the danger to neutrals was at least equal to that of the combatants. Many shots were exchanged before we were forced to turn tail and make for Canton by the less dangerous Whampoa route, but there were no more hits, and Shum's ships were hastily retreating. The impression conveyed was that if one decent cruiser could be called into play it would settle all argument in a very short space of time.

The vessels approached to within three miles of the fort, which was skillfully hidden, and what with one ship having been sunk and the fire from the fort improving, Shum's "men of war" acted prudently in steaming out of range.

In the Canton war area this engagement was looked upon as quite an important affair, a sort of Jutland, but to me it seemed a very tame business. The launches, which had iron plates fixed to their sides, fired at random and the crews laughed and jumped about like children when each shot was sent on its way. I should have liked to have witnessed the termination of the fight, but the skipper of the *Paul Bear* realised the general danger to all and sundry, and sought the safety of the Whampoa reach. Heavy gun-firing could be heard all the way up to Canton from this area, and at intervals on the shore there were noticed groups of Shum's soldiers, who were resting preparatory to another attack on the City, such efforts being always carried out at night-time.

IN CANTON.

A VISIT TO THE FIGHTING LINE.

Canton is in a panic. There are many indications of this. All the large business houses are belted and barred, and the rice shops conduct their trade through iron gratings. The feeling among the Chinese is that whichever side wins the City will be looted. If Shum gets through they say that his men will simply run riot, and if Lung's men are forced back to the City they will also lose their heads and attack all and sundry out of bitter chagrin at impending defeat. Firing can be heard all day, and at night there is a continuous fusillade of

rifle shots and big guns, which are in the possession of both forces. The City itself has no war-like aspect beyond the fact that soldiers are continually passing to and fro, but on the fringe of the City, at Wong Sha, one comes right into the fighting line. I visited Wong Sha on Saturday afternoon and found hundreds of Lung's men, well-armed, and ready to prevent any landing by Shum's forces who are on the opposite side of the river, at Shekweitong. It is in this area that a battle has been raging since Saturday last. No serious fighting was proceeding when I was at Wong Sha, but at intervals there was rifle firing on the other side of the river, and a big gun would boom occasionally. Some of Lung's men, it seemed, had crossed the river and were engaging Shum's men. The soldiers at Wong Sha were all fully prepared and seemed to find much amusement at my reluctance to leave the questionable security of a soldier's mattress. It is on Wong Sha that Shum's men are concentrating their endeavours in the attack they are making on Canton from the South, and at the precise moment that I was in the firing line Shum's advance troops could not have been more than half a mile away. They have since been driven back for a time or so.

It is at Wong Sha, also, that Lung has installed a battery, composed of two Krupp guns, upon which has been tacked the information "Made in Germany." The shell cases which were littered about the place bore the same inscription, and the rifles used by Lung's men, which are of an up-to-date pattern and take pointed-nosed ammunition, also have German similarities, though it is alleged that they have all been manufactured in the Canton Arsenal.

These Krupp guns at Wong Sha have been doing good work for Lung, and the men seem very proud of them. They were highly pleased when a few Europeans asked to be allowed to examine them, and readily gave every facility for doing this. The guns have had plenty of use, and the steel covering plates show signs of having been hit by numerous rifle bullets. These guns were busy on Saturday night soon after I left, but this was more in the nature of a demonstration, of which Chinese soldiers seem very fond. Not a single Shum soldier could have been in the vicinity, for they had been driven back earlier in the day. Should Shum endeavour to force an entry by way of Wong Sha he will have a very warm reception, for, in addition to the Krupp guns, many hundreds of soldiers are encamped in the vicinity, and they all have an ample supply of ammunition. There are rumours that Shum has a surprise in store in the way of big guns, and that when he brings these up Canton will readily fall. This rumour is doubted by Mr. Jamieson. At any rate, to-day (Sunday) a much heavier gun is being used by one of the armies in the Shek-wai-tong area than was the case on Saturday, and the firing generally seems to be much closer. Lung has a very difficult task, and the position is a doubtful one.

CANTON, Sunday, 5 p.m.
When I left Canton at 5 p.m. to-day firing was still proceeding in the Shek-wai-tong and Honam areas, but it was apparent from the sound of the firing that Lung's men had forced back Shum's armies in both places. Still, Shum is very strong numerically, if he is not superior from the point of view of efficiency, and the general opinion is that anything may happen, both Lung and Shum being very determined. The people of Honam, also, are known strongly to favour Shum, and there are many Cantonese who would prefer to see the back of Lung. It is a most unhappy position of affairs, and there will be much more strife and suffering before anything in the nature of a decision is reached. A visit to a hospital for the wounded, with which I shall deal in another article, brings home to one the horrors of the fighting more than any heavy firing heard at a distance can do.

THE SHAMEN DANGERS.

According to the present allocations of the contending forces the Shamen residents do not run the risk of being accidentally shot. They did a few days ago when fighting was proceeding within half a mile of the Settlement, and several residents had to heat a hasty retreat from the land owing to stray bullets. The fighting was close on Saturday night when I walked along the bank and risked entering the forbidden area, past the Rowing Club. There was plenty of rifle firing and bombarding by heavy guns at Shek-wai-tong, and in the vicinity of Wong Sha, but only one bullet "zipped" past me.

There are many stories prevalent in the Settlement as to bullets having found their way into all sorts of weird places, but many of these are probably the outcome of panic and a war-affected imagination. Of course, it will be much more safe indoors than it will be on the bank should Lung be forced back again towards Canton, for with firing taking place across the river a portion of the wind on the Shamen is bound to come within the firing line. Until then Shamen, judging by my own experiences, should be quite safe. At the present time the residents find relaxation in the evenings in watching the distant gun flashes from the roofs of their houses. The chief danger to the Shamen will result in the success of Shum's men, and any panic caused among the soldiers of Lung by impending defeat. These are probabilities, but the Consular authorities are well informed as to the manner in which the fighting is proceeding, and due precautions will be taken should necessity arise.

THE TROUBLE IN CANTON. DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

CANTON, August 4th.
I went to the scenes of action yesterday morning and saw how things were. At about 7 o'clock, I walked over the Western Shamen bridge and along Wong Sha. While nearing that place, I saw strings of General Lung's soldiers in the streets; they were quite orderly, and looked businesslike and serious. Occasionally in the streets slightly wounded soldiers were met, some of them helped by their comrades, and wounded soldiers being carried in chairs to some hospital.

While approaching Wong Sha from shore, I saw some 500 soldiers ready for action. They were behind cover, occasionally replying to the fire from Shekweitong. This side of the river is quite densely wooded, and Lung's men, Chai Kwong's gunboats were patrolling, and at times they fired their guns on the people on the opposite side of the river, that is to say, on Shum's soldiers. The firing from the ships was supplemented by 3-inch guns on shore. Cases of ammunition were piled up near the guns, and the labels on these cases showed that they were made at Krupp's factories in Germany. They were marked "Class VI, 1913, Essen." The officers superintending the firing were quietly training their guns on the enemy about four miles inland.

They were taking cover on the Shekweitong side. It seemed that the position on the other side was too open for the soldiers of Shum, and the officer superintending the firing of the 3-inch guns told me that they were twice repulsed when they approached the shore, and they were in great dread of the gunboats' firing. There was no scare or excitement apparent amongst Lung's soldiers, who were quietly watching the shells bursting on the other bank of the river. We saw about a dozen rounds fired in about 45 minutes from Wong Sha, and about seven from the gunboats moving to and fro near the foreshore. Some bullets whizzed past us. We could not see much firing from the other side, except desultory bullets flying about, and returned fully assured that the situation was fully controlled by Lung Chai Kwong's soldiers.

In the afternoon, the scene of action was shifted to the Macao forts, where gunboats again took some part in the operations. Heavy firing was heard from that side, but after dark, Wong Sha and Shekweitong were again the scene of action. Heavy firing by machine-guns, 3-inch guns, and rifles continued all night.

At the outset there were a few bullets falling on the Shamen, but for the last two days they have been flying about freely even in the French concession, which is furthest from the scene of action.

The streets in and around the city are half closed, and all business is at a standstill. Whilst this is being written news comes to hand (1 p.m.) that General Lung has repulsed the soldiers of Shum from all points of attack and has the situation well in hand. Certainly firing has not been heard much since the morning, and there is a curious quiet after the rattle of gunfire to which we have become accustomed for some time.

The Chinese are still leaving in great numbers. Ships leave for Wuchow overflowing with human cargo. Even some foreigners have sent their families to Hongkong and are anxiously waiting for events to develop.

On the western side of the city near Wong Sha, bullets are thickly flying about, and the whole locality is deserted. The streets being closed to traffic for fear of robberies. I have seen strings of Lung's troops quietly trudging along on the Shek-wai side, occasionally stopping to refresh themselves with tea at some desultory tea-stall. They pay for what they drink, and are so orderly that one wonders why the people in the city do not take to them kindly. Contributed.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTIC WORK OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Having just returned from China, in which country he has spent nearly half his life, "Mencius" writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:

Britons in China have not been behind others in showing their patriotism at this critical time. Every man who could leave has returned home to join the Colours, and some have already laid down their lives for the Empire in Gallipoli and Flanders. Nor have Britons in China been behind the rest of the Empire in the way they have contributed to the many different funds for the relief of suffering caused by the war. Hostilities had not far advanced before Germans in China saw the importance of winning Chinese opinion to their side. They at once began a literature campaign, and before long Chinese, even in distant provinces, were in possession of the German version of the causes of the war, and had news of overwhelming German victories. Many Britons, realising the harm this was doing their cause, determined to counteract it by taking steps to put the Chinese in possession of the facts. Telegrams have been translated for the Chinese Press, and translations of British documents have been circulated.

It may seem a matter of small moment what the Chinese think of us and the way we conduct this war. I may be said: "Of what account is China to the world? An unwieldy nation tending to ruin." But Germany, he it noted, does not take this view. Germans do not see China merely as she is, but as she may become. In every province they see a promising market for German goods, and, if possible, they wish to make the present war advance rather than injure their prestige. China is now awake from end to end, and her people are obsessed with a glowing patriotism that desires to make their country great and worthy of its historic past. Those who know China best are convinced that "no people with such a history and with such characteristics was ever extinguished or ever will be."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. T. H. MARTIN.

The funeral of the late Mr. T. H. Martin, of the Hongkong Postal Service, took place at Happy Valley on Saturday morning and was attended by a large and representative gathering. About 250 members of the Volunteer Reserves, including Major Wakeman, Capt. Champkin (acting Adjutant H.K.V.R.), Sergt. Major Bond, Quartermaster Sergeant Dawson, and Sergeant McHutchison were present, and amongst others who took part in the proceedings were Capt. Hutchison (representing His Excellency the Governor), the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Postmaster-General), Messrs. T. Hinds and G. Watt (representing the Post Office Staff), Mr. A. R. Lowe and a representative body of all the Masonic Lodges in the Colony. The deceased's three sons were the chief mourners.

Among many beautiful floral tributes were those sent by Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Members of A and B Companies, H.K.V.R., non-commissioned officers and men of A and B Companies, H.K.V.R., Sergt. Major and Mrs. Bond, Sergt. and Mrs. Oxberry, Quartermaster Sergeant and Mrs. Dawson, Sergeant and Mrs. Woolley, Sergeant and Mrs. McHutchison, Lieut. Thornhill, the Post Office Staff, Civil Service Club, and the Masonic Lodges.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. A. E. DUNNICH.

His many friends will regret to hear of the death of Mr. A. E. Dunnich, book-keeper to the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., which took place with startling suddenness yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock. The deceased was a native of Exeter, where he was born forty years ago, and came to the Colony in 1905. He was engaged with the Gas Company during the whole of the period of his residence in Hongkong and he carried out his duties with exemplary skill and care. He had many admirable qualities, not the least of which was an abounding bonhomie and natural sunniness of temperament, which endeared him to all who knew him. In sporting circles he was well and widely known, as he was a lover of, and took a deep and active interest in, almost every form of athletic exercise. He was a member of the Victoria Recreation Club and at one time occupied a place on the Bath Committee of that organisation. His death, which was due to an apoplectic seizure, occurred in the Grand Hotel, where he resided. The funeral takes place this evening, and will pass the Monument, Happy Valley, at six o'clock.

P. & O. AND AUSTRALIAN

THE PROPOSED FUSION.

Subject to the consent of the Treasury and to confirmation by the requisite number of shareholders, an agreement has been concluded (says the *L. and C. Express*) whereby the shares of the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited, which owns the Federal Line, will be acquired by the P. & O. Company in exchange for P. & O. deferred stock. The New Zealand and Federal fleets, including several vessels under construction, consist of 31 fine passenger and cargo vessels, fitted for carrying refrigerated produce, of 244,334 tons gross. Including the British India, the shares of which were acquired by the P. & O. in 1914, the combined fleets of the four companies will consist of 223 steamers of 1,386,589 tons gross.

The issued capital of the New Zealand Company is £1,133,400 in 90,072 ordinary and 22,069 preference shares of £10 each. There is also outstanding £381,300 in 4 per cent. debenture stock. A circular addressed to the shareholders of the New Zealand Shipping Company informs them that they are to receive £10 of P. & O. deferred stock for each of their existing £10 shares. The price of the latter was about £21, whereas the market value of the former is approximately £33, to which figure the quotation naturally moved.

The acquisition follows naturally on the fusion of the P. & O. and British India two years ago, close relations having existed between the latter and the New Zealand Shipping Company.

LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WARNING BY BRITISH ASSESSOR.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on July 29th, the British Assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, commented very strongly on certain lawyers' advertisements which have been appearing in Chinese newspapers. At the opening of the Court Mr. Grant Jones said: "Gentlemen of the Bar, there is so large an attendance of the Bar of this Court here this morning that I propose to address you briefly on a matter which has recently been brought to my notice. I refer to the appearance in the Chinese Press of advertisements in the names of certain members of the Bar. I do not propose to mention these names, but the practice is highly unprofessional and a breach of legal etiquette. The advertisements themselves are so blatantly vulgar in tone that I am convinced that counsel themselves cannot be responsible for their publication, which is rather to be attributed to the mistaken zeal of interpreters or other persons in the offices concerned. I have, therefore, requested that members of the Bar will warn all such persons against this practice and will inform them that repetition of the offence will entail serious consequences, possibly suspension from functioning in this Court."

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC. AN INTERVIEW WITH LI YUAN-HUNG.

The Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Peking sends to that journal an account of an interview which he had with President Li Yuan-hung on July 1st. The Correspondent says:—

Yesterday I was favoured with the first and only interview which President Li Yuan-hung has granted to any publicist. He discussed freely and frankly every phase of the situation. The President, who is absolutely simple and unaffected, can be called the apotheosis of the democratic movement which is now aiming at consolidation in the body of the Central Government the commonwealth which always has existed among the people. Trained first as a naval officer, then as an army chief, and 50 years old, he realises fully the nature of the task before him, but he believes that if the friendly nations assist no insuperable difficulties exist to wholehearted reform. "We in China realise," he said, "that if our case is properly and constantly laid before the world, sympathy will be extended to us—above all by the British people, who are such great and faithful international champions of liberty and democracy. A certain interval must necessarily elapse before the reform of recent years can be expanded, but I am unafraid of the task which I believe can be made fully successful with courage and patience. We need most generous help from the Press, as our object is to prove that civil power and social contracts are not only mightier than the sword, but true bulwarks to all human happiness. With assistance and a good Parliament, we hope to do something creditable. Please convey hence all this for the people abroad."

It would be impolitic on my part to discuss in any great detail the President's plans, but two things can be stated without indiscretion. First of all, ranks of every kind will be abolished, actual tenure of office being henceforth the sole possible distinction. Secondly, a permanent Presidential mansion will be established in a modern European building in the central location of Peking. The Imperial palaces will be closed permanently, or retained solely as national museums, in order completely to expunge the Imperial tradition.

No honest man can contemplate the remarkable spectacle of the vindication of the claims of democracy—so strangely come to China when everything conspired against it—without emotion, affording as it does conclusive proof that the world forces are becoming as irresistible in Asia as in Europe.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE KAISER.

"The excitement of the present war has made the Kaiser insane." That is the opinion of Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, given in the course of an interview with the *New York World*.

"He has lost his reasoning power, and since the outbreak he has been leading about like a madman," says the Count, "nothing but the pleasure of killing men and women. He sees the battles, sees men killed and wounded, but sees no further. In his insanity he does not see humanity, has forgotten about treaties, does not hear the cries of the children of his own country. He is just insane to kill and destroy. Other subjects do not enter his mind."

A SUGGESTION TO AMERICAN BANKERS.

SPLENDID OPENING IN BANGKOK.

The American Minister, Mr. William H. Hornbrook, reports that Bangkok offers a splendid opening for a reliable American banking institution. It is a city of approximately 600,000 people. Fully 50 per cent. of the population is Chinese, and the export of the ordinary mercantile business of the country is in the hands of Chinese merchants and commission men. There is no bank in Siam controlled by Chinese and no banking institution in which they are financially interested. The Chinese in Bangkok are particularly friendly to America, and an American bank with strong financial backing would undoubtedly draw the larger portion of the Chinese business. Only one of the four banks in Bangkok is controlled by Siamese capital, and it has never proved a popular institution with the Siamese.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SO, 4 COMPANY.
The parade of this Company ordered for to-day is hereby cancelled. The parade for Thursday, August 10th, will take place as previously arranged.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.
The premises will be open to all ranks from 4 p.m. on Wednesday, August 9th.

MOUNTED POLICE.
Troopers Wei, Sanh, Maher, and Hyndman will report at Stables in mufti at 6 p.m. on Monday, August 7th. All members except the above-named will report to Mr. T. F. Hough for Drill on Friday, August 11th, at 6 p.m. Jackets will not be worn during the parade.

F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (R.)

INTIMATIONS

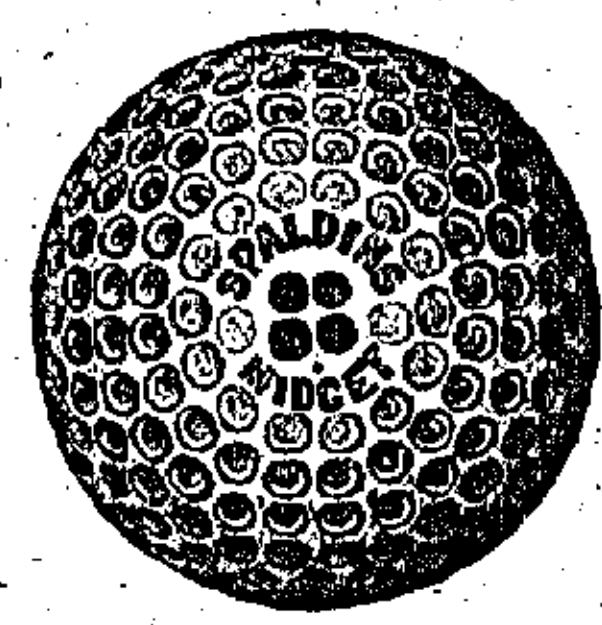
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLFERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS.
FROM 75 CENTS EACH. GOLF BALLS FROM 75 CENTS EACH.

ARCH-COLONELS (FLOATING AND HEAVY). \$1.50 Each.
PATENT COLONELS \$1.25 Each.
GLORY DIMPLES \$1.50 Each.



NEW BLACK & WHITES \$1.25 Each.
MIDGET DIMPLES \$1.50 Each.
THE "CINCH" \$1.00 Each.
THE "BOB" 75 Cents Each.

SPALDING "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES, \$5.50 EACH. IRONS, \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW, FROM \$4 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS, FROM \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

CADDY BAGS, TEES, GOLF GLOVES, BALL CLEANERS, CLOCK GOLF, GOLF PAINT, CAPTIVE GOLF.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.			
Single Fare by Night Steamer	Return	(available also for return by day steamer)	\$6.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	Return		\$1.00
			\$4.00
			\$9.00

MONDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1916.
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.

TUESDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. PATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tonn 2,000. S.S. SUI TAI, Tonn 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.
Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.
Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.45 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior Cable accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123]

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative



They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe.

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

[87-1]

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London, on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 20 years.

From 1874 to 1915.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
On Sale at the Daily Press Office and Local Bookstalls.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HAVE received information from Messrs. SUTER HARTMANN & RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITION CO. LTD., OF LONDON, that their Capital being entirely held by British Subjects, they have, with the Authority of the Board of Trade, adopted their own Trade Mark as their Trading Title and shall henceforth carry on business as

"THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS, LIMITED."

by which name their manufactures will be designated.

The Company will continue as heretofore to be exclusively British controlled and managed, and their Compositions and Paints manufactured at the Factory, Silvertown, London, by British labour.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1916. [942]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown, on ss. "CHIVO MARU,"

A QUANTITY OF COPPER, BRASS, AND IRON PIPES, FITTINGS, etc., etc.

Also, 3 BRONZE PROPELLERS.

On View Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [933]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GARR & Co. to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 12th and 14th August, 1916, commencing each day at 10.30 A.M., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE.

Comprising:—Gold and Gem Jewellery: English, American and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers; Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thompson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercantile Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T. Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from 10th August.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [934]

AUCTION:

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th August, 1916, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at "Shorncliffe," Garden Road.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Leather covered armchairs, Music cabinets, Writing table, Bookcases, Ningpo table, Card table, Overmantel, Standard lamp, Bronze and brass vases and ornaments, China-ware, Brass fenders and fire brasses, carpets, Curtains, Electric ceiling fans and fittings, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, Sideboard with bevelled mirror, Glass cabinets, Ningpo chairs, Tea tables, American Refrigerator, Dinner and dessert services, Cut-glass, Crystal, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Double brass and iron bedsteads, Double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, Dressing tables, Marble top washstands, Chests-of-drawers, photographic lamps and gear, etc., etc.

Pantries and Bathroom requisites.

Also, A QUANTITY OF BLACKWOOD WARE,

Comprising:—Curio Cabinet, Desk, Sofa, Armchairs, Tables, Flower stands, etc., etc., and

1 Cottage Piano, by C. Bechstein.

1 Gramophone and records.

1 Unit wood typewriter.

1 Large marble statue.

1 Set Bee hives with accessories.

A QUANTITY OF Plants and Orchids.

On view from SUNDAY, the 6th August. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1916. [977]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. PERCY JAMES FALCONER a Partner in my Business of SHIP, FREIGHT, and GENERAL BROKER.

The Business will from this date be carried on under the name and style of RAY and FALCONER.

E. H. RAY, [960]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion.

Entrance fee, \$2 each player, to be paid to "Pavilion" at time of entry. Half the entrance fees will be given to the TOBACCO FUNN.

Entries close 7th August.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1916. [944]

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 7th August, 1916.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [974]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 7th August, 1916.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [975]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [963]

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

(Assisted by Mr. DENMAN FULLER).

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the

BALL ROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

on the night of the arrival of s.s. "NOVARA," due on

THURSDAY, 10th AUGUST, at 9.20 P.M.

A portion of the net proceeds will be given to the local War Charities Fund.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Seats \$2.50 Each.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1916. [976]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By direction of the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, Messrs.

HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, formerly the premises of the

Deutsch Asiatische Bank, The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric

Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinet, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric

Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.

Terms: Cash.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [967]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ASSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic 'Flowery Land,' etc."

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei

So is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. H. NIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KYLE & WATER, Ltd., Messrs. BURNER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST, 691

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars, etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. 665

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. 518

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.

Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings 500

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATTOON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. 511

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. 622

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. 572

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. 415

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. 1692

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.

"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, CRAIGMOUNT EAST, 180, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.

4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK, KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon, No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.

No. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS, Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVID, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings 53

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.



DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR

WELL MATURED

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER-DAWES.—At the Peak Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. H. Copley Woyle, on 5th August, WILLIAM FRASER, eldest son of Mr. & Mrs. Hector Fraser, Paisley, Scotland, to Phyllis WATSON, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Dawes, Waverley, Sydney, N. S. W. [931]

DEATH.

DUNNICK.—Suddenly, on the 6th inst., ARTHUR ELLIS WILLIAM DUNNICK, aged 40. The funeral will pass the Monument, Happy Valley, at 6 o'clock this evening. [985]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD; C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7th August, 1916.

REAFFORESTATION IN CHINA.

ONE of the reforms inaugurated in China a couple of years ago was the amalgamation of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with that of Agriculture and Forestry. If the reason given for this change were simply lack of funds, we should have regretted; but understood; when, however, the Cabinet frankly announced that the reason for the amalgamation was that "Very little work is done at either of them, while the majority of the officials have absolutely nothing to do beyond drawing their monthly salaries," we can only wonder how this could apply to the Forestry Department, and if the officials there could not have managed to find a few days' honest work every month. The two Ministries have recently been separated again, but we doubt whether it is safe to deduce anything from this; far more to the point is the memorandum which was put forth by Mr. SHEPHERD a short time ago, explaining the means by which he proposes to re-clothe China with forests. The most striking feature of Mr. SHEPHERD'S paper is his recognition of the limitations of his own department. "It is realized very clearly that, however active the Government may be in its policy of reafforestation, forestry in China, if it is to attain any adequate success, must depend very largely on private activity—upon the practice of re-afforestation and of forest management by

private individuals, companies, and associations. The work that must be done is too enormous for even the Government to do more than to point the way—to show what should be done and how; the results, financial or otherwise, that may reasonably be expected; and to make it as easy as possible for others to take up and extend the work either for their own benefit or from philanthropic motives." Mr. SHEPHERD does not see any prospect of the newly-formed Chinese Forest Service being able to start plantations on a wholesale scale; the most he hopes for is that it will have an educative influence, and will successfully demonstrate to the Chinese the profits that underlie even a quasi-philanthropic act. The modesty of Mr. SHEPHERD'S scheme, and his well-balanced programme, certainly augur well for its success. There is in China no lack of bare hillsides which could well be clothed with trees. That trees could grow on them is shown by the quantities of small saplings which are always to be found but which are cut down as soon as they are big enough for firewood. That the depredations of the Chinese fuel-gatherer are not inevitable is shown by the quantity of timber that has been able to develop wherever a reasonable amount of care has been taken to guard it in the early stages, e.g., around the temples at the Western Hills. There is thus every reason to anticipate that the areas that Mr. SHEPHERD is now planting round Peking and in Shantung as nurseries and for demonstration purposes will amply fulfil their ends. The one obstacle to the reafforestation of China is the fuel-cutter, but the Forest Service's staff of wardens and assistants should be able to cope with this evil in the limited areas that are being planted. This would provide, too, an excellent way of turning to good account some of the useless and superfluous soldiers who are such a curse to present-day China. There are large tracts of waste land in every province that could well be clothed with timber and that would have been afforested years ago but for the depredations of the gatherers of firewood, but if some of the superfluous troops were employed in planting these waste stretches in their own provinces, the experiment would be found to pay financially as well as helping to solve one of China's social problems. But it is not wise to expect too much of China, and Mr. SHEPHERD'S modest anticipations are more likely to be the measure of what will be accomplished. Once his demonstration forests have been well established and have proved to the people that timber is a paying crop, there will not be wanting Chinese who will be eager to grow this crop for themselves on land that can be acquired for a low price, the more so as one part of Mr. SHEPHERD'S scheme is to supply seeds and young saplings gratuitously, or at cost price, to would-be growers. Speaking as an expert, Mr. SHEPHERD says: "The forest planter in China, as compared with any other country of which I have knowledge, can expect the quickest financial returns." If by his demonstration plantations he can convince the Chinese of this fact, the work of reafforestation will then forward proceed automatically.

On Saturday and Monday, the 12th and 14th inst., Messrs. Hughes & Hough will sell the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.

The man arrested by the Chinese Police Reserve on Friday night (as reported in the Daily Press on Saturday) on a charge of stabbing a man in Stanley Street with a pocket-knife in the course of a quarrel and fight will be brought up at the Magistracy to-day.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that owing to grounding in the Inland Sea the sailing of the s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, scheduled to leave Hongkong for Europe on Thursday next, may be delayed for a few days. A definite sailing date will be announced later.

Several important auction sales are announced for the coming week. To-morrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday, commencing each day at 2.30, Mr. Geo. P. Lammet will sell the household furniture at "Shorncliffe," Garden Road, and on Thursday, commencing at 11 a.m. he will sell a quantity of fittings, etc., and three bronze propellers from the s.s. *Chigo Maru*.

At the morning service in the Union Church yesterday the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald intimated that the sum collected at the war anniversary service on Friday evening amounted to \$425.

At the service in St. John's Cathedral the same evening the offertory amounted to \$550.47. Both offerings were devoted to the fund for the relief of British prisoners-of-war in Germany.

A million new, but bad, 20-cent pieces have been put into circulation in Shanghai (says a contemporary). At first everyone thought them a distinct improvement on the dirty coinage in use. Then the Bankers' Guild found out that the new coins were made in Japan, that they contained only sixty per cent. of silver, 30 per cent. of aluminium and the balance made up of any old stuff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I think it is regrettable that the Colonial Secretary should have sent to the Press a copy of his letter to me, on the subject of my interpolation in Council on Thursday last, without, at the same time, sending to the Press a copy of the letter in reply, which I sent up to him a few minutes after 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon, in a cover which was marked "Urgent."

I, therefore, enclose a copy of that letter, from which it will be seen that the inference which the Government apparently wishes the public to draw, that I wilfully made a misstatement of fact and am adhering to it, is wholly incorrect.

I take this opportunity of pointing out that my erroneous statement only applies to the Question of whether 3 Sisters or 2 Sisters only were borne on the Estimates for 1915, under the heading "Kennedy Town Hospital." Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

THE WAR.

MARKED BRITISH PROGRESS.

RUSSIANS STORM ENEMY POSITIONS.

STRONG TURKISH FORCE ATTACKS NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SECOND LINE SYSTEM CAPTURED.

AUSTRALIANS PARTICIPATE.

London, August 5th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians participated in a successful attack north of Pozieres in which the main German second line system was captured.

Troops of the new army participated and captured a line which extends on a front for 2,000 yards.

Several hundred prisoners were taken. Repeated counter-attacks were subsequently repulsed with the heaviest enemy losses.

The only other incident of importance consisted of mining activity near Souchez and Loos.

DEFINITE SHELL HITS.

LATER.

General Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Including the capture of the trenches reported to-day, our line north and west of Pozieres has been pushed forward 400 to 600 yards on a 3,000 yards front during the last two days.

Australian, Kent, Surrey and Sussex troops participated in the operations.

We consolidated the ground won, despite a heavy shell-fire.

Our artillery shelled Courcellette and Miraumont, and destroyed ten gun emplacements and three munition stores.

Enemy aircraft have not been entering. Eight of their machines scattered when three of ours engaged them.

ENEMY SECOND-LINE SYSTEM PULVERISED.

London, August 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Headquarters in France, describing the battle on Friday evening, says the British and Australians rapidly advanced beyond Pozieres with highly successful results.

A heavy bombardment had been maintained throughout Thursday and the enemy appeared to be taken by surprise. The German second line system, which was pulverised out of recognition, was crossed on a front exceeding a mile.

Three times the enemy counter-attacked during the night, but all their attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Owing to the intensity and accuracy of our artillery fire many Germans surrendered freely, but it was difficult to collect those hiding in dugouts. Already over 400 have been brought in. Undoubtedly others will follow.

Clear and cooler weather favoured the operations.

VERDUN FIGHTING.

Paris, August 5th.

The artillery bombardment was violent throughout the Thiaumont-Fleury sector. Renewed furious counter-attacks at the Thiaumont work were repulsed.

There was equally severe fighting at the Fleury village, where there is no appreciable change.

An enemy attack, after artillery preparation, on the Faq forest was broken down.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme, and two at Verdun.

Paris, August 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy on the right of the Meuse has been extremely quiet.

In the Thiaumont sector we hold all the southern part of the village of Fleury.

ENEMY LAUNCHES TWO POWERFUL ATTACKS.

The Germans, after an all-day bombardment, launched two powerful attacks on the Vaux-Chapitre Wood. One was repulsed and the other penetrated portions of the trenches, but the enemy was immediately driven out.

Our front remains intact.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUIET ON THE SOMME.

Paris, August 5th.

A *communiqué* states:—The night has been comparatively quiet on the Somme front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS STORM VILLAGES.

Petrograd, August 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—The fighting on the rivers Graberka and Senth and south of Bydoy is developing in favour of the Russians, who stormed two villages and an adjacent wood held by the enemy. In one of the villages they dislodged the enemy from every house.

Nine enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

A total of 12,000 enemy prisoners was taken, and others are coming in.

A further *communiqué* states:—There has been stubborn fighting south of Brody, where repeated counter-attacks were repulsed.

The ground has been consolidated.

CAUCASUS.

Petrograd, August 6th.

Some advance has been made in the Caucasus, west of Kilkat and Tschiflik.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

Rome, August 5th.

A *communiqué* says:—An Italian submarine torpedoed an Austrian destroyer on the 2nd inst.

TURKISH ATTACK BRITISH NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF 14,000. MAKE NO IMPRESSION.

London, August 5th.

General Murray reported at 11 p.m. on the 4th inst. that since midnight of the 3rd inst. the Turks in strength, estimated at 14,000, have been attacking our fortified positions near Romani, east of Port Said, on a front of seven to eight miles.

The position at dusk on the 4th inst. was that the attacks had made no impression on our fortified positions, while on the southern flank fighting was also going on in our favour.

We took between 400 and 500 prisoners there.

British warships are rendering valuable assistance from Tina Bay.

Fighting is continuing. The temperature is 100 in the shade.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED AIR RAID ON GHENT.

Amsterdam, August 6th.

The *Telegraph* states that in the allied air raid directed on the 2nd inst. on Ghent, forty aeroplanes, divided into three groups, simultaneously attacked three military points, including the arsenal at Ghentbrugge.

A great conflagration was noticed at Saint Denys, but the damage is unknown, as the camp was closed by barbed wire. The arrival of the ambulances showed that many soldiers were wounded.

A large hangar was wrecked and other buildings were badly damaged.

SOLDIERS AS HARVESTERS.

London, August 6th.

The Army Council has decided to release 27,000 soldiers to assist with the harvest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

EMPIRE-WIDE CELEBRATIONS.

London, August 5th.

There have been Empire-wide celebrations of the second anniversary of the war.

Great enthusiastic meetings in cities and towns have passed resolutions similar to the one passed at the Queen's Hall.

There have also been services of intercession in churches and places of worship of all creeds.

Business was suspended.

Messages have been received from Premiers and Governors of the Dominions and Dependencies expressing their unalterable determination to continue the struggle and their confidence in victory.

MR. ASQUITH AND GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Mr. Asquith in the course of his speech (at the Queen's Hall meeting) said the enemy was showing signs of material weakening and exhaustion.

The recent recrudescence of deliberate and calculated barbarity indicated his desperation. The Fryatt infamy had outraged the world. The Allies were considering the most effective methods of dealing with such atrocities and their authors. (Prolonged cheering.) But the war must first be won. It was the united opinion of the Allied General Staffs that the prospects of victory were never so bright as they were to-day. This was not the time for faint-heartedness, petty criticism or the contemptible pastime of scapegoat-hunting. What was necessary was concentration of purpose, and, as regards Great Britain, a continuance of that unselfish patriotism which was leading hundreds of thousands of workmen to forego a holiday.

[Other cables relative to the War Anniversary celebrations will be found on page 6.]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

ITS FIRST FRUITS.

London, August 5th.

Reuter learns that the first fruits of the recent Russo-Japanese Treaty is the conclusion of a separate agreement whereby Russia sells Japan the southern half of the Harbin-Changchun railway, about sixty miles in length, including the line from Changchun to the Sungari river. The Agreement also recognises the right of the Japanese to navigate the river between Kirin and Patuna. Russia had previously contended that the right of navigation belonged exclusively to Russian shipping.

A WARNING TO BULGARIA BY ARMENIA.

TOO FREQUENT FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

Bukharest, August 5th.

The Foreign Minister of Rumania has called the attention of the Bulgarian Government to recent frontier incidents, remarking that they have become too frequent and do not harmonize with the good relations of the two countries.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, August 6th.

Sir Edward Carson, on the 6th inst., will suggest that Mr. Asquith convene an immediate conference of the *Entente* Powers with a view of establishing a common basis of action in the treatment of enemy prisoners, and making joint representations to neutrals respecting the conduct of enemies towards the Allied prisoners. He will also suggest the appointment of a Minister whose whole time shall be given to the question of the treatment of British prisoners.

OBITUARY.

SIR ALFRED B. MARKHAM, M.P.

Sir Alfred B. Markham, the Liberal member for the Mansfield constituency, Notts, has died suddenly. Deceased was one of the strongest critics of the Government.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MURDER CHARGE.

A Chinese was remanded by Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday on a charge of having murdered a man in his house at Hungnam recently.

SNATCHER SENTENCED.

A man was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland on Saturday with attempting to snatch half-a-sovereign and a silver dollar from a woman in Yumati the previous day. It appeared that the woman was walking along with her sister when the man rushed at her and attempted to take the money from her pocket. She seized him, and he was arrested by a constable. Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed.

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON A LAUNCH.

A quarrel took place between the engine staff and the deck staff of a launch which was at Taikoo Dock, and during the fight which ensued one of the men stabbed the coxswain in the side. The coxswain was so seriously injured that he still remains in hospital. His assailant was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland on Saturday with causing grievous bodily harm, and was remanded for a week.

A MUCH-NEEDED LESSON.

Ten rich boys appeared before Mr. Woods on Saturday charged with demanding more than the legal fare from persons hiring them. Inspector Sim explained that the hirers were a party of ladies and gentlemen, and on the completion of the journey the coolies demanded a fare of 20 cents each instead of the legal fare of 15 cents. It was stated by the accused that a bargain for 20 cents each was made, but this was denied by the complainant. It was stated that the accused behaved rudely to some of the lady passengers when their demand was refused. They were each fined \$5.

LAWN BOWLS.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

The following matches were played on Saturday:—

POLICE v. TAIKOO.	
This match was played on the Police Grounds, Happy Valley, and resulted in a win for the Police by 8 points. Scores:—	
Grain	Muir
McDonald	Weir
G. Watt	Drummond
Gerrard	Hamilton
(skip)—20	(skip)—16
Davitt	Dinnin
Cooper	McCabbin
Kent	Prowse
Pitt	Ferguson
(skip)—17	(skip)—22
Blackman	Grimshaw
R. C. Watt	Wallace
Sim	Wotherspoon
Gordon	Scott
(skip)—25	(skip)—16

62 54
KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.
Played on the Civil Service Grounds, Happy Valley, and resulted in a win for Kowloon by 2 points. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	
Highby	Grant
Tacchi	Atkinson
Duncan	Milroy
Dawson	Russell
(skip)—20	(skip)—21
Stanley	May
Lamble	Chapman
Hill	Cooper
Bond	Haxton
(skip)—26	(skip)—19
Carr	W. Taylor
Mace	Keith
Fincher	Gow
Blake	Harvey
(skip)—14	(skip)—22

60				62
LEAGUE TABLE.				
	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Points.
Taikoo	3	1	4	6
Kowloon	3	1	4	6
Police	1	3	4	2
C. Service	1	3	4	2

SHIPPING NOTES.

LIGHTSHIP MISSING OFF SINGAPORE.

Master Mariners are warned by the Harbour Master of Hongkong to navigate with caution, as it has been reported that the Lightship off Simbar Cape, Tanjong Pagar, is missing.

THE DANGERS OF NAVIGATION AT CANTON.

At the request of the Chinese Military Authorities, notice is given that the navigation of the approaches to Canton, both front and back reaches, is dangerous during the hours of darkness, owing to the lighting now taking place.

Inward-bound vessels are therefore cautioned, until further notice, not to proceed above Tide Pole Light between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. If they see that they cannot enter the port of Canton before 6 p.m. they should anchor at Tide Pole Light for the night.

Outward bound vessels should not navigate the waters of the river above Tide Pole Light between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

M. Venizelos has given £400 to the Serbian Red Cross.

Holland has decided to prohibit the export of all cattle, whether for breeding or slaughtering, during the coming month. An exception is made in two cases in which for special reasons the export of small quantities will still be allowed.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Acknowledged to 30th June, 1916	\$14,432.35
Since received:—	
Bank interest	5.37
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, for June	20.00
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath on a.s. <i>Empress of Asia</i>	12.29
C. D. M. F. Jordan, Victoria Lodge, from Ladies' Bridge Book, including a donation of 85 cts.	25.00
Collected by Mrs. Pentreath, List No. 9:—G.T.E., A.W.L.R., T.J.F., J. McH., C.H.B., each \$5; W.N.; R.W.M.; L.S.G.; each \$3; A.R.A.; W.B.; J.R.N.; J.D.; F.W.J.; J.S.; W.C.B.; E.M.F.; R.J.R.; T.R.C.; R.A.W., each \$2	50.00
List No. 10:—R.B. \$25; Mr. R. Shevnan, \$10; Mr. J. A. Young, \$10; Oil Kings, \$20	65.00
List No. 11:—H.C.S., L.N.M., each \$10; Wallaby II, P.H.H., W.S., each \$6; G.E.T., J.A.R., A.S.L., H.E.M., R.T.B., each \$4; J.A., She Tat Tsoi, Lum Shau Shan, each \$2	64.00
Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, for June, per Mr. O. D. Gander	37.00

\$14,727.5

Expended to 30th June, 1916. 14,300.00

Since expended:—

2nd August, 1916, 100,000

Woodbine Cigarettes sent to the Front \$ 320.00

\$14,620.00

Balance in hand \$ 107.57

W. A. DOWLEY,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

6, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

FREIGHT RATES.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated 5th August, state:—

Chartering business generally, since we last reported on 22nd July, still remains very quiet indeed, the confidence in the market being, if anything, still more impaired by the desultory fighting in and around, and the general unsatisfactory state of affairs at Canton. It is reported that the Chinese Navy may be sent down from Shanghai to endeavour to pacify the locality, and if this turns out to be the case there is a possibility of affairs attaining a more normal aspect. There has been slight activity in the Hongkong/Bangkok trade, a small Japanese steamer having been fixed for 12 months at \$20,000 p.m. and a medium-sized outsider, on lumpsum basis, for the round trip. The rate, however, Bangkok/Hongkong still remains at 80/70 cents per picul respectively for inside/outside the bar loading. Practically nothing has been done in the direction Saigon/Hongkong, and although the rate improved slightly from 20 cents to about 25 cents per picul it declined again. No fixtures have been made and regular liners are taking on the berth what little cargo is offering at about the former rate.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th May amounts to 472,783 tons, as compared with 360,546 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.70 per picul l.o.b. Saigon for August/September shipment.

Saigon/Philippines.—Three fixtures of medium-sized outside steamers are reported at 60 cents per picul and this rate appears fairly firm as regards further business.

Saigon/Java.—The fixtures of medium-sized outside steamers are reported in this direction, one at 80 cents and two at 75 cents per picul.

Newchwang.—No change since our last report.

Coal.—There has been a certain amount of business done in the interval under review, but rates generally show a slight downward tendency, stocks here being still good and there being very little demand.

Fixtures Reported.—Karnau/Hongkong \$6.25, Hongkong/Swallow \$5.25, and Port Courtet/Swallow \$5.25 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—Nil.

SILK CULTURE IN INDIA.

The progress of silk culture in India and Ceylon is the subject of a series of most interesting annual reports issued by Mr. F. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, which body has displayed great activity in connection with the development of this important industry. The latest of these reports, that for 1915-16, is just to hand from India. In 1910 Mr. Booth Tucker consulted the Imperial Institute with reference to the silk produced by the Salvation Army silk-weaving school in the Bangalore District. A specimen of the silk was accordingly scientifically examined at the Institute. The results were highly favourable and were confirmed from the commercial point of view by a leading silk-manufacturing firm in Great Britain, to whom a sample was submitted. Subsequently the Imperial Institute arranged for spinning and weaving trials of the silk to be made, and as the results of these trials certain defects in the silk were pointed out. Since then the number of Salvation Army silk centres in India and Ceylon has been greatly increased, and in April last there were 28. Nearly all these centres undertake silk-worm rearing and silk-reeling. Some of them have also silk schools and silk weaving establishments.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish an illustrated book entitled "A Bachelor in Japan," by Eric Erskine Wood, who after wandering about Europe and Asia, settled down in Japan to live in Japanese fashion. When war broke out the author returned to Europe, and has since served with the Red Cross in France and Belgium.

WASTE IN PROSPERITY.

ADDRESS BY LONDON MANAGER OF H.K. & S. BANK.

Sir Charles Addis, London Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, spoke at a conference held in connection with the National Economy Exhibition in London, on "War Savings—Present and Future." He said that in this matter of war finance there is danger lest by sheer dint of repetition our senses should become "gospel-hardened," as they say in Scotland, to the appeal.

He said that the productive efficiency of the country had already been considerably raised compared with that before the war. New factories had sprung up in a night and old ones had been turned to new uses. Those above military age and below military age and a multitude of patriotic women had come into industry. But it would be necessary to organise savings as well as labour if we wanted an early, an honourable, and a lasting peace. It was impossible for production to keep pace with war expenditure unless personal expenditure was cut down and the surplus devoted to the war. There was a large amount of unwonted prosperity among some classes of the community, and millions were being frittered in senseless waste and idle extravagance. We were all creatures of habit, and economy as a habit was never congenial to our race. To give up an occasional luxury causes a glow of satisfaction; but it was necessary to cut down on necessities, and to curtail at one's table. Sir Charles continued: "What is required is nothing less than a change of habit, and to those of us who have passed the meridian of life that is a heavy prospect. It may serve to lighten the burden if we regard the money we put by as merely the measure of our abstinence and our real savings as the goods and services we have agreed to do without for the sake of others. Thrift assumes a new grace when it becomes vicarious. It no longer seems shabby to go in old clothes when we reflect that the coat we have done without is warming the back of someone 'somewhere in France' who has greater need of it than we. It no longer seems mean to curtail the menu of our dinner table when we reflect that our superfluity has gone to relieve the deficiency in the prison diet of some less fortunate of our fellow-countrymen interned in Germany. At the best it is not much that any individual can do; the amount of his savings compared to the enormous cost of war must needs appear insignificant. But let him at least do what he can. He may take comfort in the thought that the value of saving to the State is not determined by the amount. Thrift as a patriotic virtue has an unseen, a subjective value as well as the objective value which is seen. By the efforts of the Savings Banks of this country a sum of £300,000,000 has been collected out of the savings of the people, and made directly available for the purposes of the State. That is a substantial benefit which all can see and in which we all share. And yet these accumulated petty savings are invested with an unseen, subjective value which is higher still—the energy, the patience, the self-control which has gone to the making of them, enriching the nation with what is more than money, the source, indeed, of money and of all true value, the diligence, the punctuality, and the veracity of its people."

RECOLONISING ENGLAND.
In furtherance of the propaganda for the placing of ex-service men on the land, the Empire Land Settlement Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute have issued a series of leaflets dealing with the problem of increasing our homegrown food supplies. It is pointed out that this country is now paying the penalty for the neglect of its agriculture. Four-fifths of the wheat and three-fourths of all the food we need come from overseas—last year we paid £200,000,000 for imported supplies—and the continuance of the supply and our ability to hold out depend absolutely on the power of the Navy to keep the seas open. Our agricultural population numbers only eight millions, against the twenty-two millions of Germany, which has sixty per cent. more land under cultivation and produces three times as much food. To put an end to the dangers which the present situation involves, England, it is urged, must be recolonised; and waste and grass lands must be restored to arable cultivation, so that enough food may be produced to feed the population. It is suggested that much may be done to facilitate this process by encouraging sailors and soldiers to settle on the land at the conclusion of the war. The first essential is to create an overflowing agricultural population in the United Kingdom, whose surplus would later on be available to people the empty spaces of the Dominions. The larger question of Imperial settlement is also dealt with, and in this connection emphasis is laid on the need for an organisation to ensure that as far as possible emigrants from the United Kingdom shall not be lost to the Empire.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LIVE OF STEAMER S. L. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKE SHIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th Aug. at 3.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [23]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KAFUE," Captain W. Keast, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [1978]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"S. S. BENDORAN"

FROM MIDDLESBRO' LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [1979]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LAISANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [6]

SS. "ATHOS,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in

connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after To-day, the 8th Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

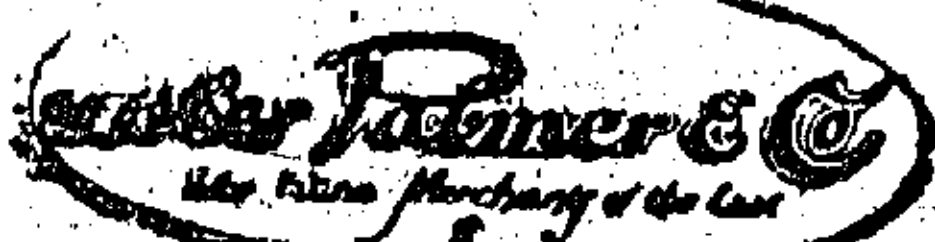
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on To-day, the 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [2]



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF

IMITATIONS.

Sole Agents in Hongkong:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[38]

HAVE YOU A

BAD LEG

with aches and pains, or swelling, or stiffness, or lameness, or any other ailment of the leg, you will find relief in the use of GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT. It is a powerful liniment, and will cure all the above ailments, and many others. It is sold in Hongkong by A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., Agents.

GRASSHOPPER

OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert Watson, F.R.C.S., London, England. Price 1/- per bottle. Sold in Hongkong by A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [38]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [1979]

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [2]

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 4th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—As a result of minor operations to the west of Pozieres, we have gained some ground.

In other minor operations to the north of Bazentin-le-Petit and to the north-west of Delville Wood we captured a few prisoners.

There has been considerable mutual artillery firing on various portions of the front.

LATER.

To-day has been quiet. Enemy artillery have been active at Pozieres and Mametz Wood.

LONDON, August 5th.

We are in closest touch with the enemy in the trenches we captured last night west of Pozieres.

There were many dead lying around these trenches.

Four British aeroplanes engaged seven enemy machines. The fight lasted forty-five minutes. Three of the enemy machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND VERDUN.

GERMANS SECURE A FOOTHOLD KUNSTEN IV

PARIS, August 4th.

A communique states:—Fighting continues on the Thiaumont-Floury front, where the Germans attacked all night long most stubbornly.

Several strong attacks near Thiaumont were repulsed with heavy losses.

The fighting at Floury was equally violent, and after several fruitless attempts, all preceded by intense artillery work, the Germans gained a foothold in the southern part of the village, where they are fighting furiously.

During the fighting we even carried the Thiaumont work, but evacuated it under an enemy bombardment.

Attempts to dislodge us from the south-east of Floury failed, while an attack on our new positions to the east of Vacheron-Ville was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been very heavy artillery firing in the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois region.

French air squadrons bombed the railway station and munition factory at Noyon and railway stations and bivouacs on the Somme.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH LINE.

PARIS, August 4th.

The French line on the right bank of the Meuse now passes to the west of Thiaumont, extending for 500 metres southward to the foot of Hill 320.

The capture of Floury enables the French seriously to consolidate their defensive positions.

FRENCH CAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK.

PARIS, August 5th.

The fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont and Floury.

North-west and south of the Thiaumont work all the enemy attacks with the view of dislodging us from the conquered positions were fruitless, while we, in a second counter-attack, captured for the second time in twelve hours the Thiaumont work, which we retained against several counter-attacks.

FLEURY EVACUATED.

PARIS, August 6th.

A communique states:—There was fierce fighting at Fleury village, which we evacuated early this morning in consequence of the German attacks.

Our infantry in the afternoon stormed most of the village with the bayonet, but the enemy is still resisting vigorously.

We took 400 prisoners during the day.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

PETROGRAD, August 4th.

A communique states:—After desperate fighting, we threw back the enemy across the Stavok river, a tributary on the left bank of the Stokhod, capturing 600 Germans and twelve machine-guns.

EGYPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY AIR RAID ON ISMALIA

LONDON, August 4th.

General Murray reports that enemy aeroplanes, on August 3rd, attacked the shipping on Lake Timsa and the town of Ismalia. Many bombs were dropped, but there was no damage.

An aviator was wrecked in an aerial fight at Salsmania on August 2nd.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

BELEGIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT PORT.

THE HAVRE, August 4th.

A Belgian communique states that the Belgians have occupied Kiroma and Ujiji, a most important German port on Lake Tanganyika, the terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salaam.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, August 4th.

The King has sent a telegram to General Smuts, Commanding the British Force in East Africa, expressing his admiration of the continuous progress made, despite the natural difficulties and a determined enemy.

His Majesty asked General Smuts to convey to all ranks his appreciation of their skill and courage.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

SPEECHES BY PREMIER AND MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, August 4th.

A great meeting was held at Queen's Hall, London, under the chairmanship of Lord Derby, in connection with the second anniversary of the declaration of war.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law were the principal speakers.

Lord Derby said we had never stood in as favourable a position as we do to-day.

Mr. Asquith had a most enthusiastic reception. In the course of his speech, he said Germany was resolutely certain that we would never join France and Russia, also that Belgium would be coerced into allowing her a right of way to France. The Empire had sent five millions of her sons to frustrate those designs. The contest was not between different groups of Powers, but between separate and irreconcilable ideals. He drew attention to the unbroken unity of the Allies. The present concurrent offensive was the best proof of this.

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the New Armies, which were gaining immemorial honour in the bloodstained villages of Flanders.

There were similar meetings throughout the country.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech said victory would be worthless unless it meant that never in our time or in succeeding generations would one man or group of men be able to plunge the world into the present misery. Wherever the German troops have gone they have left memories that have cried aloud for victory and vengeance. The outstanding feature of the war to us was the additional strength that had come to the Motherland from the Dominions.

MESSAGE FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

General Sir Douglas Haig sent the following message:

"The second anniversary of the war finds the British Empire acting on the offensive. Two years of desperate trench warfare have made us still more inflexible in our determination to carry through the war to victory. We look forward confidently to success and a triumphant peace."

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL BOTHA.

The following message from General Botha was read:

"Lasting peace is impossible without the complete victory of General Smuts. Our victory will be for the enemy's highest good."

MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTION.

The meeting adopted with acclamation the following resolution:

"That it is our inflexible determination to prosecute the war to victory."

Mr. Asquith moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bonar Law.

MR. ASQUITH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Asquith telegraphed to his constituents:

"We face the third year of the war with ever-growing confidence in final success and with our resolution confirmed by each fresh illustration of German lawlessness and savagery to fight on till the future of civilisation is established on the firm foundation of Humanity, Justice and Freedom."

KING GEORGE ADDRESSES ALLIED RULERS.

His Majesty addressed the following telegram to the Sovereigns and Heads of all the Allied States:

"On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my Country and her gallant Allies have been engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have taken up arms in common. I feel assured that you are in accord with us in our determination that the sacrifices of our valiant troops which they have so nobly made shall not have been in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured."

KING GEORGE TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

His Majesty the King telegraphed to the King of the Belgians assuring him of his complete confidence in the united efforts to liberate Belgium and restore to her full independence.

His Majesty paid a tribute to the admirable fortitude of Belgium under grievous trials.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE OUTLOOK.

Cheerful messages from French and British statesmen are published. Mr. Lloyd George says:

"Victory is coming to the Allies with the grim trend of destiny. Germany's chance of victory is past."

INTERCESSION SERVICE.

The second anniversary of the declaration of war was commemorated by services of intercession, including one at Buckingham Palace, at which the Primate preached. Their Majesties attended the service.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SUBMARINES LOST.

Rome, August 4th.

It is officially announced that two Italian submarines left on a mission to the enemy coasts and have not returned. They must, therefore, be considered as lost.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, August 4th.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Britannic* and *Gradwell* (British), *John Wilson* (Norwegian), and *Kohma-maru* (Japanese).

The Italian steamer *Citta da Messina* and two British schooners have been sunk.

AMERICA ENQUIRES INTO LOSS OF "LE TIMBRE."

WASHINGTON, August 5th.

The American Consuls in Italy have been directed to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the Italian mail steamer *Le Timbre*.

GENERAL.

AMERICA'S NEW BASE.

WASHINGTON, August 4th.

The Treaty has been signed under which the United States purchased the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 gold.

U.S.A. PRESIDENCY.

NO PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4th.

The Progressive Party has decided not to enter a candidate for the Presidency in place of Mr. Roosevelt.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRRAI D.

AERODROME AND MUNITION SHEDS DAMAGED.

LONDON, August 4th.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong - S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 12th August.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE RANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS

OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHIHLY"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LYNAN" and SS. "SANU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans Staterooms; Extra state-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SS. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong 7th August, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"DAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 7th August, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th J

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG Noon Frid-y	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORON	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MAITA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOOKA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
NORON	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave HONGKONG ABOUT
MALTA	TUESDAY, 15th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 17th August
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.

† Shanghai only.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Tons and Displacement	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	ATSUTA MARU	15,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon
	HITACHI MARU	35,000	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, DAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	10,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug.
MOJI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS

WAKASA MARU Sails from Kobe Middle August

† Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 293



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500—16 knots	TUES., 19th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

‡ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

ANYO MARU ... 18,500—16 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

R. DOI, AGENT,

King's Building. 213

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and A. BEHIC ... On or about 11th Aug.

YOKOHAMA ... ATHOS ... On or about 28th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG ... HOMER ... On or about 8th Aug.

TOURANE and SAIGON ... POLYNESIE ... On or about 8th Aug.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

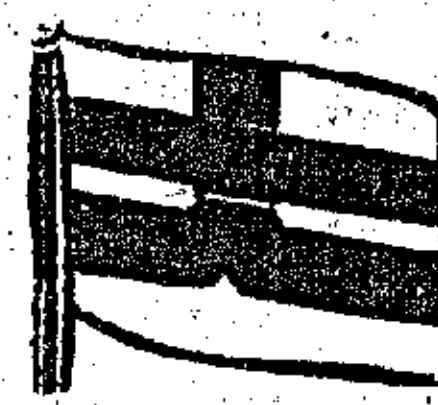
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 15th Aug., at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA,

SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,

VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the HOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION, WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	12th Sept.	On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogr.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

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